# The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, March 1, 1794. Number 393.

*Printed by* JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*


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JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

January 31, 1794.

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TERENCE CAMPBELL.

Greensburgh, Jan. 23, 1794.

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JOHN MOSSMAN.

Mount Pleasant, Feb. 5, 1794.

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February 1, 1794.

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ARTHUR GARDNER.

*Washington county, Feb. 20, 1794.*

*Was left through mistake by the waggons that brought up my goods, a large box containing Saddles, Saddle Bags, & Bridles. The owner is desired to call for it.*

THE partnership of Beaumont and Bryan being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay off their respective accounts without delay to Francis Bryan, who is hereby authorised to receive and settle the same, and those who have any demands on said copartnership, are desired to call on Francis Bryan for payment, at the store formerly occupied by Beaumont and Bryan near the mouth of Jacob's creek, on the Youghiogany river, where he carries on the business as usual.

W. H. BEAUMONT,
FRANCIS BRYAN.

January 14, 1794.

N. B. All debts due the above partnership that are not paid by the 15th of March, will be put into a magistrate's hands for recovery. The distant separation of the partners requiring a speedy settlement of their affairs.

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What then must be her settled disposition to us, whose fixed principles are liberty and free trade? With her conduct to other nations, let us compare her conduct to us, and say whether it must not proceed from the same settled principles; let us say whether her conduct to us can be the result of transient passion, inadvertence, or accident; or whether it is not the result of settled malignity, jealousy, and disdain; let us say, whether, if ever it should be supposed necessary for the subjugation of France, to alienate our affections, or withdraw our trade from that generous nation, or even to add to the infernal combination of tyrants, the distant force of the United States, we shall not, if it may be done with impunity, be ultimately accredited in the terms proposed to Tuscany and Genoa. But, I trust, we shall let Britain know, that we are not a Tuscany and Genoa; that she will find in us a Sweden and a Denmark, and more than a Sweden and a Denmark; I trust, that France, with our gratitude, possesses our warmest zeal for her success, and that we are conscious, that the true way to preserve our national dignity and independence, and prevent all progressive encroachments, and future injury, is to manifest a seasonable spirit and firmness of conduct, an avowed attachment for the establishment of the French republic, and an earnest desire, that the formidable phalanx, combined against that nation, may be broken and dispersed by a sudden destruction.

But waving all further attention to the conduct of Britain, towards other nations, which was introduced merely as illustrative of her conduct towards us, some offences against the law of nations, or acts of hatred and injury. These it is incumbent on us to correct, if we would be safe, free, and independent; for the difference is but nominal, whether she oppress us, as a nation, or as her subjects.

These offences I have stated to be, her retaining our territory with an armed force; arming the Indians and Algerines against us; arrogantly prohibiting our commerce with France, and jealously checking it with herself.

War has been usually the punishment, which one government has inflicted upon another; and when the powers of government, as in monarchies and aristocracies, have been vested in one or a few persons, wars have been produced from slight causes, the selfish and personal injuries of the sovereign, no way affecting the happiness of the people. But when, as in democratical republics, the power of making war is vested in those who must bear the burdens of it; especially when, as in a commercial republic, those burdens are great; the cause must be great, that will provoke a war; and many real offences of other nations are overlooked, from a reluctance to punish them. Hence a prospect of impunity will always tempt a monarchy to violate the rights of a republic. Hence also, we may derive a hope, that the progress of liberty, commerce, and republican governments, will promote and secure the commerce and peace of nations.

But republics ought to reflect whether they have not other and more rational sanctions, by which to enforce the law of nations, and protect themselves from injury; or whether there remain no other alternative, but war, or submission to rapacity and injustice. Doubtless they have: and nations, like individuals, may, without blows, teach others, that justice and liberality of conduct contribute most effectually to the happiness of all.

Though I hold therefore, that the conduct of Britain towards the United States is a sufficient cause of war, I would not make war on Britain; because I think, we have other means more rational and effectual, to redress ourselves, and check her injustice. I allude to our consumption of her manufactures, which we may, if we find it necessary and advisable, regulate or restrain or prohibit.

The question of restraining the consumption of the manufactures of Britain is now before Congress. And part of the argument seems to be whether our commercial connexion with Britain or with France, is the the most favorable to us. Mr. Smith of South Carolina seems to step forward as the champion for Britain, Mr. Maddison of Virginia, as the patron of France. Mr. Smith contends for two things; 1st. that in the consideration of this commercial question, all political considerations the detention of the posts, the arming the Indians and Algerines, and seizure of our ships by Britain should be put out of sight; 2d. that, with respect to our trade with France, it should be considered, as it was before the French revolution. I would grant him neither. As to the first: I consider our commerce, as our great political engine, by which we can most effectually compel other nations to do us justice; and unless we wield it for this purpose, we have no other weapon so offensive. I consider as mere words, Mr. Smith's magnanimous protestations, that when those political questions come before Congress, he will give his opinion with firmness. In my mind his protestations amount just to this: only forbear to offend Britain here, where you can indeed hurt her, and in another quarter, where you cannot hurt her, if you choose to threaten, I will join you. As to the second concession, which Mr. Smith demands, that, in valuing our trade with France, it ought to be considered as it was before the revolution; I would refuse it, on these grounds. — That, before the revolution, the French nation was governed by a king and whatever her affection to America might be, had not those enlarged ideas of a free trade, which political liberty of course produces; the full extent of which we have now assurance to expect. Since her acknowledgment of American independence, and before the French revolution, Britain entered into a commercial treaty with France, and in it would no doubt secure, from France, all

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those obſtructions to the American commerce, which ſhe herſelf has ſo much at heart.

How far reſtraints on Britiſh manufacture, by additional duties, would operate as a puniſhment on Britain by leſſening the conſumption of her manufactures, or their price to her merchants, or only increaſe the price to our merchants and conſumers, I am not competent to determine. But I am confident, that a prohibition of her manufactures would be the ſevereſt puniſhment on her, which is in our power to inflict, and be completely adequate to accompliſh juſtice, and mutual reſpect, between the two nations. That ſuch a prohibition would alſo be an evil to us, I do not deny; nor have I experience to meaſure the extent of it. But I will venture to ſay, that its degree would be far leſs to us, than to Britain; and, before we ſhould feel any dangerous effects from it, the object of the prohibition would be accompliſhed; Britain would, as ſhe does not now, feel the value of our friendſhip, do us juſtice, reſtore our rights, and treat with us on principles of reciprocity.

There are in Britain eight millions of people. I think it a low calculation, to ſay, that one ſixteenth part of theſe, or half a million, are manufacturers. Of theſe, it is not unreaſonable to ſay, that one tenth part, or fifty thouſand, are employed in manufacturing for the United States.—Theſe calculations are founded on mere conjecture, but it is probable that the one will correct the other; and I am perſuaded, the reſult is ſufficiently true, to found an argument upon. It is well known, that manufacturers live *from hand to mouth*, and ſeldom lay up their wages. It is alſo known that from an habitual attention to their own art, they are ſeldom ſo expert at any other, as, for a conſiderable time at leaſt, to be able otherwiſe to ſubſiſt themſelves.—Suppoſe, then, the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures to be prohibited in America; here is a body of fifty thouſand men turned looſe at once, in the moſt populous towns in Britain, to beg, plunder, or ſtarve; add to theſe the ſailors, &c. neceſſarily employed in tranſmitting thoſe manufactures to us; conſider the effect, which their prohibition would have, on our domeſtic manufactures; the temptation it would hold out to the maſter manufacturers in Britain, to emigrate hither, in great numbers, with their ſtock and workmen, and the fear of the Britiſh government, that this temporary prohibition, unleſs ſuddenly removed, might thus become perpetual; and ſay, whether we have any argument or force, ſo potent and compulſory, to bring the Britiſh government to reſpect us, and do us juſtice. And if we take into view the law of France prohibiting the uſe of Britiſh manufactures there, and combine ours concurring at the ſame time; both would I think give a ſhock to Britain, which muſt ſoon be felt, and could not long be withſtood. I think there can be little doubt the prohibition would be neceſſary ſo long as one year, and indeed hardly longer, after it was announced, than would be decent for the pride of the Britiſh court, to make the arrangement. If, in the mean time, we ſuffered any thing, I do not think it would be for want of Britiſh manufactures; of which we have already ſufficient competently to fill up the chaſm. At all events, a little ſuffering, while it may well be ſacrificed to national ſafety and dignity, might give a ſpring to domeſtic manufactures, productive of fortunate effects.

Waſhington, 7th February, 1794.

*The members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the uſual place.*

*February 28, 1794.*

## American Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 10.

The following was handed us in print, by a gentleman late from London.—'Tis preſented to our readers as we received it; as a ſupport of their faith in the Millenium, which, we hope, can be ſupported by ſcripture, reaſon, and the opinions of pious men, that it WILL COME, and the time SOON.

Theſſalonians, 5. 20. 7.

Dear Sir,

Ever fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have ſent you a copy of a remarkable Prophecy lately found in Paris, and tranſmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraved on a flag ſtone, two yards ſquare, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is ſuppoſed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late king of France, to be rebuilt; on removing the rubbiſh from the foundation, this ſtone was diſcovered.

Permit me to aſſure you, that I heard it from a man of very ſtrict veracity and honor, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumſtance. As it predicts a moſt glorious and univerſal revolution in 1800, I heartily wiſh to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect great changes will take place here. The Millenium will ſoon come, I have been long ſatisfied in my own mind: may you and I prepare for it. O may we live to ſee the really illuſtrious deſcendant alluded to; who, if this be true, muſt be now alive, paſt infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England; is the ſincere wiſh of Sir, your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant,

R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion againſt the French king, and when the preſent Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791 there will be a war among many of the European powers againſt France.

1792, more of the Chriſtian powers engaged in the war.

1793, the war increaſes through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion obſerved in France.

1795, there will be a deſtructive diſunion among the powers of Europe.

1796, there will be a great ſlaughter and much blood ſhed by land and ſea.

1797, there will appear a gog and magog* that will make war againſt all nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great deſtruction that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there ſhall come a deſcendant of David, who will perform ſuch acts of grace, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to deſtroy gog and magog, and will cauſe, in

1800, the reunion of all nations to be of one religion, and no more wars amongſt men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendſhip, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

* By gog and magog, I apprehend we may underſtand the open and ſecret enemies of evangelical liberty and equality, or of genuine chriſtianity.

[The following extracts are taken from the SUN, of the 25th of November, a paper printed in London.

Toulon, 18th October.

Several ſkirmiſhes have lately taken place between the advanced guards of the two armies; the events of which have been favorable to the French, who have taken two or three important poſts commanding Toulon, particularly that of Cape Brun.

London, November 24.

It appears that on Tueſday afternoon at four o'clock, lord Howe fell in with the French fleet 25 leagues S. W. of Scilly; the enemy's ſquadron conſiſts of ſix ſhips of the line, two frigates, and brigs and ſchooners. Near four hours were ſpent in forming the line of poſition, lord Howe was deſirous of eſtabliſhing to prevent the eſcape of the enemy, and at eight o'clock the Latona frigate, being the head moſt ſhip, began to fire her ſtern chaſers. Lord Howe had divided his fleet into two ſquadrons in order to render the eſcape of the enemy impoſſible; at this period lieutenant Boarder was diſpatched to announce this intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

All the fire which has blazed for ſome weeks paſt in a certain great houſe, has finally terminated in ſmoke. One indefinite reſolution, which, like a dedication or a preface ſuiting every book, will ſuit almoſt any act has been the iſſue of three weeks debate, and all the reſt are poſtponed almoſt ſine die. The fear of loſing them all is thought, occaſioned this extraordinary change. Thus that which gave riſe to all the debate, has received no determination, and the public are left equally undecided as they were a month ago.

## UNITED STATES.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, February 7.

A MESSAGE from the ſupreme executive was received by Mr. ſecretary Dandridge, covering a letter from the miniſter plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr. Randolph, ſecretary of ſtate, and alſo ſome diſpatches from the general and extraordinary commiſſion of the iſland of Guadaloupe, together with one act and three ordinances paſſed by the government of the territory of the United States, ſouth of the Ohio.

The miniſter's letter was read, ſetting forth the union and connection which exiſts between the two republics, and the danger to which the iſland of Guadaloupe is expoſed, being threatened with an attack from the Britiſh.

The diſpatch was alſo read, which points out the danger to which the iſland is expoſed, their readineſs to ſuccour the Americans at all times, and aſking immediate relief, in "proviſions, ammunition and men," aſſuring Congreſs, whom they call "Citizen Repreſentatives," that the ſuccour required will be paid by the liquidation of the debt due to France; at the ſame time repreſenting the cupidity and fury of the Britiſh againſt the flag of the United States, and the ſhips of all neutral powers.

The houſe according to the order of the day, again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the reſolution reſpecting what naval force may be ſufficient to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the Algerine corſairs.

The reſolution under conſideration contemplates ſix frigates, four of 44, and two of 20 guns, to be amply ſufficient to protect the commerce of the United States againſt the pirates of Barbary.

Mr. Madiſon offered a reſolution, that a ſum of money ſhould be appropriated for the purpoſe of engaging the Portugueſe to reſtrain the Barbary corſairs.

A lengthy debate enſued, and continued until the hour of adjournment, without taking a queſtion on this ſubject; when the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

A meſſage from the ſenate by Mr. ſecretary Otis was received, notifying that the bill for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, now reſident within the United States, who may be in want of ſuch relief, had been conſidered, and will paſs with amendments to which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe of Repreſentatives.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 11.

The bill entitled, "An act providing for the relief of ſuch inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as may be found in want of ſupport was brought in enrolled, and ſigned by the ſpeaker.

The committee on the petitions from the delegates of the abolition ſocieties, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States, from employing ſhipping in the ſlave trade, brought in a report, which was in favor of the petition.

A report was alſo received from the committee on fortifications.

The houſe then went into committee of the whole on the Algerine buſineſs: The debate was renewed, and continued till three o'clock, when the queſtion was put on the firſt reſolve, as reported by the ſelect committee, for building four frigates, and two twenty gun ſhips, and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, informed the houſe that the act providing for the relief of ſuch inhabitants of St. Domingo, reſident within the United States, as are in want of ſupport—had received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature.

The bill providing for the remiſſion of the foreign tonnage duty on ſundry French veſſels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the laſt ſummer, was recommitted.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole; Mr. B. Bourn the chair; and took into conſideration the report on the poſt office law.

After 3 o'clock the committee roſe and reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 13.

The clerk read the report of the ſecretary at war on the petition of William M'Chatton. It was then moved and agreed to refer the report to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

The houſe then went into a committee, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the poſt office report. After making ſome progreſs they roſe, and are to ſet again.

The report of the committee on the conteſted election from Delaware was taken up in the houſe. A lengthy debate enſued.

At 3 o'clock the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 14.

The houſe proceeded in the conſideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The queſtion for agreeing to the clauſe which ſtates that John Patton is not duly elected to ſerve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The clauſe of the report which ſtates that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate enſued

The queſtion was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favor of agreeing to the clauſe and 31 againſt it; Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his ſeat in the houſe.

Adjourned.

those obstructions to the American commerce, which she herself has so much at heart.

How far restraints on British manufacture, by additional duties, would operate as a punishment on Britain by lessening the consumption of her manufactures, or their price to her merchants, or only increase the price to our merchants and consumers, I am not competent to determine. But I am confident, that a prohibition of her manufactures would be the severest punishment on her, which is in our power to inflict, and be completely adequate to accomplish justice, and mutual respect, between the two nations. That such a prohibition would also be an evil to us, I do not deny; nor have I experience to measure the extent of it. But I will venture to say, that its degree would be far less to us, than to Britain; and, before we should feel any dangerous effects from it, the object of the prohibition would be accomplished; Britain would, as she does not now, feel the value of our friendship, do us justice, restore our rights, and treat with us on principles of reciprocity.

There are in Britain eight millions of people. I think it a low calculation, to say, that one sixteenth part of these, or half a million, are manufacturers. Of these, it is not unreasonable to say, that one tenth part, or fifty thousand, are employed in manufacturing for the United States.—These calculations are founded on mere conjecture, but it is probable that the one will correct the other; and I am persuaded, the result is sufficiently true, to found an argument upon. It is well known, that manufacturers live *from hand to mouth*, and seldom lay up their wages. It is also known that from an habitual attention to their own art, they are seldom so expert at any other, as, for a considerable time at least, to be able otherwise to subsist themselves.—Suppose, then, the consumption of British manufactures to be prohibited in America; here is a body of fifty thousand men turned loose at once, in the most populous towns in Britain, to beg, plunder, or starve; add to these the sailors, &c. necessarily employed in transmitting those manufactures to us; consider the effect, which their prohibition would have, on our domestic manufactures; the temptation it would hold out to the master manufacturers in Britain, to emigrate hither, in great numbers, with their stock and workmen, and the fear of the British government, that this temporary prohibition, unless suddenly removed, might thus become perpetual; and say, whether we have any argument or force, so potent and compulsory, to bring the British government to respect us, and do us justice. And if we take into view the law of France prohibiting the use of British manufactures there, and combine ours concurring at the same time; both would I think give a shock to Britain, which must soon be felt, and could not long be withstood. I think there can be little doubt the prohibition would be necessary so long as one year, and indeed hardly longer, after it was announced, than would be decent for the pride of the British court, to make the arrangement. If, in the mean time, we suffered any thing, I do not think it would be for want of British manufactures; of which we have already sufficient competently to fill up the chasm. At all events, a little suffering, while it may well be sacrificed to national safety and dignity, might give a spring to domestic manufactures, productive of fortunate effects.

Washington, 7th February, 1794.

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*The members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the usual place.*

*February 28, 1794.*

## American Affairs.

NEW YORK, February 10.

The following was handed us in print, by a gentleman late from London.—

'Tis presented to our readers as we received it; as a support of their faith in the Millenium, which, we hope, can be supported by scripture, reason, and the opinions of pious men, that it WILL COME, and the time SOON.

Thessalonians, 5. 20. 7.

Dear Sir,

Ever fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have sent you a copy of a remarkable Prophecy lately found in Paris, and transmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraved on a flag stone, two yards square, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is supposed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late king of France, to be rebuilt; on removing the rubbish from the foundation, this stone was discovered.

Permit me to assure you, that I heard it from a man of very strict veracity and honor, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumstance. As it predicts a most glorious and universal revolution in 1800, I heartily wish to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect great changes will take place here. The Millenium will soon come, I have been long satisfied in my own mind: may you and I prepare for it. O may we live to see the really illustrious descendant alluded to; who, if this be true, must be now alive, past infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England; is the sincere wish of Sir, your most affectionate friend and servant,

R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion against the French king, and when the present Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791 there will be a war among many of the European powers against France.

1792, more of the Christian powers engaged in the war.

1793, the war increases through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion observed in France.

1795, there will be a destructive disunion among the powers of Europe.

1796, there will be a great slaughter and much blood shed by land and sea.

1797, there will appear a gog and magog* that will make war against all nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great destruction that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there shall come a descendant of David, who will perform such acts of grace, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to destroy gog and magog, and will cause, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion, and no more wars amongst men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendship, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

* By gog and magog, I apprehend we may understand the open and secret enemies of evangelical liberty and equality, or of genuine christianity.

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[The following extracts are taken from the SJN, of the 25th of November, a paper printed in London.

Toulon, 18th October.

Several skirmishes have lately taken place between the advanced guards of the two armies; the events of which have been favorable to the French, who have taken two or three important posts commanding Toulon, particularly that of Cape Brun.

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London, November 24.

It appears that on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, lord Howe fell in with the French fleet 25 leagues S. W. of Scilly; the enemy's squadron consists of six ships of the line, two frigates, and brigs and schooners. Near four hours were spent in forming the line of position, lord Howe was desirous of establishing to prevent the escape of the enemy, and at eight o'clock the Latona frigate, being the head most ship, began to fire her stern chasers. Lord Howe had divided his fleet into two squadrons in order to render the escape of the enemy impossible; at this period lieutenant Boarder was dispatched to announce this intelligence.

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PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

All the fire which has blazed for some weeks past in a certain great house, has finally terminated in smoke. One indefinite resolution, which, like a dedication or a preface suiting every book, will suit almost any act has been the issue of three weeks debate, and all the rest are postponed almost sine die. The fear of losing them all is thought, occasioned this extraordinary change. Thus that which gave rise to all the debate, has received no determination, and the public are left equally undecided as they were a month ago.

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# UNITED STATES.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, February 7.

A MESSAGE from the supreme executive was received by Mr. secretary Dandridge, covering a letter from the minister plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to Mr. Randolph, secretary of state, and also some dispatches from the general and extraordinary commission of the island of Guadaloupe, together with one act and three ordinances passed by the government of the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio.

The minister's letter was read, setting forth the union and connection which exists between the two republics, and the danger to which the island of Guadaloupe is exposed, being threatened with an attack from the British.

The dispatch was also read, which points out the danger to which the island is exposed, their readiness to succour the Americans at all times, and asking immediate relief, in "provisions, ammunition and men," assuring Congress, whom they call "Citizen Representatives," that the succour required will be paid by the liquidation of the debt due to France; at the same time representing the cupidity and fury of the British against the flag of the United States, and the ships of all neutral powers.

The house according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the resolution respecting what naval force may be sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States against the Algerine corsairs.

The resolution under consideration contemplates six frigates, four of 44, and two of 20 guns, to be amply sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States against the pirates of Barbary.

Mr. Madison offered a resolution, that a sum of money should be appropriated for the purpose of engaging the Portuguese to restrain the Barbary corsairs.

A lengthy debate ensued, and continued until the hour of adjournment, without taking a question on this subject; when the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

A message from the senate by Mr. secretary Otis was received, notifying that the bill for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, now resident within the United States, who may be in want of such relief, had been considered, and will pass with amendments to which they request the concurrence of the house of Representatives.

Adjourned.

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TUESDAY, February 11.

The bill entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support was brought in enrolled, and signed by the speaker.

The committee on the petitions from the delegates of the abolition societies, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States, from employing shipping in the slave trade, brought in a report, which was in favor of the petition.

A report was also received from the committee on fortifications.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the Algerine business: The debate was renewed, and continued till three o'clock, when the question was put on the first resolve, as reported by the select committee, for building four frigates, and two twenty gun ships, and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 45 in the negative.

Adjourned.

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WEDNESDAY, February 12.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, informed the house that the act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as are in want of support—had received the President's approbation and signature.

The bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States the last summer, was recommitted.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. B. Bourn the chair; and took into consideration the report on the post office law.

After 3 o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

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THURSDAY, February 13.

The clerk read the report of the secretary at war on the petition of William M'Chatton. It was then moved and agreed to refer the report to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

The house then went into a committee, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the post office report. After making some progress they rose, and are to set again.

The report of the committee on the contested election from Delaware was taken up in the house. A lengthy debate ensued.

At 3 o'clock the house adjourned.

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FRIDAY, February 14.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The question for agreeing to the clause which states that John Patton is not duly elected to serve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, nearly unanimous.

The clause of the report which states that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate ensued

The question was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favor of agreeing to the clause and 31 against it; Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his seat in the house.

Adjourned.

Every art is tried to ſever this country from France. It is now ſaid, in order to excite us to a deteſtation of the laſt revolutionary movement in France, and of the preſent rulers of that republic, that thoſe oppoſed to them were executed becauſe they were of opinion that the federal government, was beſt; inſinuating, that conſequently our general government muſt be abhorred by the men at the head of affairs there.

The fact is, that thoſe men were not executed for holding this opinion, but for endeavoring to maintain it againſt the will of a vaſt majority, by open force. We have ſurely not forgotten the attempts of Wimpfen, of Buzot and others, and the departmental forcesthat were raiſed to march againſt the convention. We have not forgotten the reſiſtance of Lyons, the treachery of Toulon, two links of the ſame infamous plot.

But to return, it may be with juſtice obſerved, that though a federal government in this country, may be beſt calculated for the happineſs of the whole; yet the ſame eſtabliſhment in France, at the preſent time, would have been the death of republicaniſm: All the friends of ariſtocracy and royaliſm, could have thrown themſelves into one or more of the federative republics, in conſequence of which the country would have been diſmembered, and unable to reſiſt the vaſt combination of tyrants, againſt its liberty.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a veſſel belonging to Bolton, dated Gibraltar, 27th November, to his owner.

"I arrived here in the night of the 24th inſt. which is all that ſaved me from going to Algiers. The ſtreights are full of cruizers, and are often ſeen from the rock—there has been ſeven cruizers out of the ſtreights and have taken ſeven American veſſels —here are 16 cruizers expected out, if this eaſt wind laſts three days."

## Pittſburgh, March 1.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate on the 4th of February, the conſideration of the bill for the defence of the river Delaware, and the weſtern frontiers of this commonwealth, was reſumed.

The preamble implies that the declared neutrality of the United States renders it expedient to provide for effectually ſecuring the trade, peace, and ſafety of the port of Philadelphia, during the continuance of the war in Europe, and that the neceſſity of co-operating with the general government in the defence of the weſtern frontiers, requires the paſſing a law, &c.

The firſt ſection will empower the governor to raiſe by voluntary enliſtments, from the militia of the commonwealth, three infantry companies of experienced rifle men, and one company of artillery, to ſerve under his inſtructions, for eight months from the firſt of April next—and this ſection will alſo fix the pay, &c.

The ſecond ſection will provide for ſtationing the artillery at Fort Mifflin. One company of infantry on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland; another in Waſhington, and the third company in Allegheny.

The third ſection will empower the governor to draft ſome of the artillery, &c. and to ſtation them at Preſque'iſle on Lake Erie.

The fourth ſection will appropriate a ſum of money for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and to pay off the expences already incurred by the protection of Mud Iſland. The ſum agreed to by the houſe, on motion of Mr. Nevill, is 50,000 dollars.—The pay of captains per month, 40 dollars, lieutenants 26, enſigns 20, ſergeants 8, corporals 7, drummers, fifers, and buglers 7, and privates 6, 67-100.

The bill was gone through, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

The bill to prevent the receiving any more applications, or iſſuing any more warrants except in certain caſes for land within this commonwealth, was taken up for a ſecond reading, and after ſome time ſpent therein, a number of copies thereof was ordered to be printed.

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Mr. Scull,

I was not a little ſurpriſed on reading in your laſt paper a reſolution of a meeting held at Greenſburgh, on the 19th inſt. and publiſhed, as it is ſaid, by my order, as chairman—I ſhall juſt obſerve, that the credit of the publication, as well as the learned piece itſelf (which will doubtleſs occaſion ſome ſpeculation among the curious) is the production of the ſecretary of that meeting Col. Terence Campbell, to whom, therefore, all merit on that account is to be aſcribed, as is of right juſtly due.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

February 24, 1794.

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*Waſhington County, ſſ.*

*Liſt of cauſes ſet down for trial at March Term* 1794.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John Ferguſon* | *vs* | *John Whiten and Thomas Goudy* |
| *Hugh Wilſon* | *vs* | *Alexander Fulton,* |
| *James Hindman* | *vs* | *Ephraim Quinlev* |
| *Joſeph Parkeſon* | *vs* | *James Chambers* |
| *John Hays* | *vs* | *Samuel Evans* |
| *Regiſter of Waſhington county* | *vs* | *J. Mun, D. Townſend & H. Sawin* |
| *John Tillyer for the the uſe of Joahem W. Ghoff* | *vs* | *John Fewit* |
| *Henry Wilſon and Danl. Swearingen* | *vs* | *Samuel Beelor & John White* |
| *Hugh Workman* | *vs* | *Nathaniel Huſton* |
| *George R. Clark for the uſe of William Croghan* | *vs* | *John M'Intire* |
| *John M'Dowell* | *vs* | *Samuel Mays* |
| *Aaron Vancamp Ex* | *vs* | *Ann Roſs* |
| *Benjamin Roſs* | *vs* | *A. Vancamp ex. Andrew Johnſon Joſeph Brain,* |
| *Robert Edgar* | *vs* | *Edward Johnſon Th. Timmons & Margt Timmons* |
| *Daniel Hamilton who ſues as well for ſelf as commonwealth* | *vs* | *Sam. Thompſon* |
| *Jacob Wickerham* | *vs* | *Alex. Fulton* |
| *Thomas Bracken* | *vs* | *David M'Rory* |
| *Richard Yeates* | *vs* | *Wm. Faulkner* |
| *James Chambers* | *vs* | *William Huſton* |
| *Reaſin Beall* | *vs* | *Ex. of T. Dod* |
| *Joſeph. M'Cleery* | *vs* | *Dan. Hamilton* |
| *William Faulkner* | *vs* | *Peter Brandon* |
| *John Dye* | *vs* | *William Jones* |
| *James Buchanan* | *vs* | *Richard Yeates Timy. Turnout with notice to* |
| *Peter Peaceable leſſee of Robert Hamilton* | *vs* | *William Johnſon Jas. Hindma & A. Greenlee tenants in poſſeſſion* |
| *John Weeks aſſgn. of J. Morriſon for the uſe of Joſeph Eaken* | *vs* | *William Huſton* |
| *William Davis for the uſe of James Evans* | *vs* | *David Cammil* |
| *Allen Gilleſpie* | *vs* | *Robert Hill* |
| *John Fan leſſee of Benjamin Loxley* | *vs* | *John Den with notice to And. Waites tenant* |
| *Hugh Wilſon* | *vs* | *Robert Bines* |
| *James Hamilton* | *vs* | *Jas. Hemphill* |
| *Lucy Wright* | *vs* | *Charles Call* |
| *James Hemphill* | *vs* | *John Gillis* |
| *Andrew Crookſhank & Jane his wife, late Jane Miller admiſtr. of Samuel Miller, deceaſed* | *vs* | *Peter Caſner* |
| *Andrew Boggs* | *vs* | *Allen Gilleſpie & Js. Gilleſpie* |
| *Kenneth M'Lelland* | *vs* | *Robt. M'Clane* |
| *Elliot & Williams merchants in company* | *vs* | *Nathan Ellis* |
| *Daniel Dreſhell* | *vs* | *Samſon Nichol* |
| *Alexander Fulton for the uſe of John Clark* | *vs* | *E Swearingen* |
| *David Acheſon ſurvig. partner of J. Acheſon & Co. merchants* | *vs* | *Thos Hamilton* |
| *Robert Benham* | *vs* | *Jeſſe Townſend* |

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ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the 20th day of March next. All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. He continues as uſual to keep at his ſtore, a general aſſorment of Merchandize, which he ſells on reaſonable terms.

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THE ſubſcriber moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia, a machine which enables him to manufacture HAIR POWDER equal to any imported. Merchants may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms, and a ſhort credit will be given if required.

JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1794.

N. B. He will always keep a quantity of Powder and Pomatum ready made.

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FOR SALE.

A Valuable plantation and tract of 325 acres of land, ſituate on the waters of Pigeon creek, about four miles from Pigeon creek meeting houſe, four miles and an half from Sheſbazer Bently's mill at the mouth of Mingo creek, and not more than two miles and a half from four other mills. There is on ſaid plantation two good orchards, one fifteen years old, of 96 bearing trees, and the other three years old this ſpring, of 110 growing trees—alſo, two nurſeries of young trees, containing 50000, about forty acrees of cleared land, eight of which is good meadow, and thirty more may be made of good natural bottom land. A clear and indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon may know the terms, which will be reaſonable, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOSEPH COX.

February 19, 1794.

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WHEREAS a certain Edward Atmer, of Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, having ran away about the 23d of October laſt, in conſequence of his being conſiderably indebted to me, at that time, I immediately took out a writ of attachment in order to ſecure his real and perſonal property, that the ſame may be juſtly applied for the advantage of his creditors.

As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magiſtrate, in order to recover the ſame for his own uſe. I therefore publicly forwarn all perſons not to pay any money or other demand on ſaid Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame immediately; it has been obſerved there are ſundry articles which cannot be obtained, (ſuppoſed to be lent) the property of the ſaid Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is poſſeſſed of the ſame will be generous enough to return ſuch parts to me; thoſe who have juſt claims againſt Edward Atmer, are requeſted to have their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement.

*THOMAS GREENOUGH.*

Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. A large Still containing 135 gallons, with veſſels, to be ſold.

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As the partnerſhip of Andrew Watſon & Co. is about being diſſolved, thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment to ANDREW WATSON, or to W. H. BEAUMONT, who have charge of the books of the company, and will take payment in caſh or approved of country produce, before the 15th of April next.

N. B. Andrew Watſon and Co. have ſtill a neat aſſortment of Goods on hand, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, February 27, 1794.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Frederick Wiſe*, deceaſed, are for the laſt time deſired to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be put into the proper hands for recovery, without delay, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, before the firſt day of April next.

CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Admin.

Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Allegeny, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a yellow ſpotted STEER, two years old this ſpring, both ears cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

*JAMES ROBINSON.*

February 24, 1794.

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## BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.

The intelligence brought by the French Squadron, arrived at Norfolk, is ſtill involved in great obſcurity.

A letter was yeſterday received by a member of Congreſs, from a revenue officer of the port of Norfolk, mentioning, that when the ſquadron left France, Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, that the French had overrun Catalonia, and that the Republic was moſt proſperouſly ſituated;—that the ſquadron fell in with the Engliſh East-India fleet from Pondichery, and had captured one of the moſt valuable of the veſſels, loaded with the plunder of that ſettlement, taken from the French; and that a ſucceſſor to Citizen Genet is on board the ſquadron.

Two French gentlemen arrived in town yeſterday, from Baltimore—one of whom, we hear, is Mr. Fauchet, the new Miniſter. They waited on the ſecretary of ſtate about one o'clock.

A Baltimore paper contains a report, via Norfolk, that the Cork fleet of 70 ſail, deſtined for the Weſt Indies, is captured by ſome French ſhips, ſent from Breſt for that purpoſe.

The Engliſh papers under the Bruſſells head, ſtate that in three battles fought on the 28th 29th and 30th of Nov. between the French and the combined forces commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick, the French had 18000 men killed, and 5000 taken priſoners—the allies, loſt 16000 men killed, and 138 officers, Saxon, Pruſſian and Imperial—and 212 wounded; three of them Generals—Kalkreuth mortally. The allies remained maſters of the field.

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Accounts from our army inform us, that after the garriſon was eſtabliſhed at the late battle ground, all the field pieces taken by the Indians were found—that the bones of thoſe who were killed on the unfortunate 4th of November, 1791, were collected and burried, and a diſcharge of artillery fired over them;—that General Wayne was only waiting for the fall of a ſnow, to ſend forward a large detachment to eſtabliſh a garriſon at the Miami villages.

Every art is tried to ſever this country from France. It is now ſaid, in order to excite us to a deteſtation of the laſt revolutionary movement in France, and of the preſent rulers of that republic, that thoſe oppoſed to them were executed becauſe they were of opinion that the federal government, was beſt; inſinuating, that conſequently our general government muſt be abhorred by the men at the head of affairs there.

The fact is, that thoſe men were not executed for holding this opinion, but for endeavoring to maintain it againſt the will of a vaſt majority, by open force. We have ſurely not forgotten the attempts of Wimpfen, of Bizot and others, and the departmental forcesthat were raiſed to march againſt the convention. We have not forgotten the reſiſtance of Lyons, the treachery of Toulon, two links of the ſame infamous plot.

But to return, it may be with juſtice obſerved, that though a federal government in this country, may be beſt calculated for the happineſs of the whole; yet the ſame eſtabliſhment in France, at the preſent time, would have been the death of republicaniſm: All the friends of ariſtocracy and royaliſm, could have thrown themſelves into one or more of the federative republics, in conſequence of which the country would have been diſmembered, and unable to reſiſt the vaſt combination of tyrants, againſt its liberty.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a veſſel belonging to Boſton, dated Gibraltar, 27th November, to his owner.

"I arrived here in the night of the 24th inſt. which is all that ſaved me from going to Algiers. The ſtreights are full of cruizers, and are often ſeen from the rock—there has been ſeven cruizers out of the ſtreights and have taken ſeven American veſſels—there are 16 cruizers expected out, if this eaſt wind laſts three days."

## Pittſburgh, March 1.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate on the 4th of February, the conſideration of the bill for the defence of the river Delaware, and the weſtern frontiers of this commonwealth, was reſumed.

The preamble implies that the declared neutrality of the United States renders it expedient to provide for effectually ſecuring the trade, peace, and ſafety of the port of Philadelphia, during the continuance of the war in Europe, and that the neceſſity of co-operating with the general government in the defence of the weſtern frontiers, requires the paſſing a law, &c.

The firſt ſection will empower the governor to raiſe by voluntary enliſtments, from the militia of the commonwealth, three infantry companies of experienced rifle men, and one company of artillery, to ſerve under his inſtructions, for eight months from the firſt of April next—and this ſection will alſo fix the pay, &c.

The ſecond ſection will provide for ſtationing the artillery at Fort Mifflin. One company of infantry on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland; another in Waſhington, and the third company in Allegheny.

The third ſection will empower the governor to draft ſome of the artillery, &c. and to ſtation them at Preſque'iſle on Lake Erie.

The fourth ſection will appropriate a ſum of money for the purpoſes aforeſaid, and to pay off the expences already incurred by the protection of Mud Iſland. The ſum agreed to by the houſe, on motion of Mr. Nevill, is 50,000 dollars.—The pay of captains per month, 40 dollars, lieutenants 26, enſigns 20, ſergeants 8, corporals 7, drummers, fifers, and buglers 7, and privates 6, 67-100.

The bill was gone through, and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading.

The bill to prevent the receiving any more applications, or iſſuing any more warrants except in certain caſes for land within this commonwealth, was taken up for a ſecond reading, and after ſome time ſpent therein, a number of copies thereof was ordered to be printed.

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Mr. Scull,

I was not a little ſurpriſed on reading in your laſt paper a reſolution of a meeting held at Greenſburgh, on the 19th inſt. and publiſhed, as it is ſaid, by my order, as chairman—I ſhall juſt obſerve, that the credit of the publication, as well as the learned piece itſelf (which will doubtleſs occaſion ſome ſpeculation among the curious) is the production of the ſecretary of that meeting Col. Terence Campbell, to whom, therefore, all merit on that account is to be aſcribed, as is of right juſtly due.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

February 24, 1794.

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*Waſhington County, ſſ.*

*Liſt of cauſes ſet down for trial at March Term* 1794.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *John Ferguſon* | *vs* | *John Whiten and Thomas Goudy* |
| *Hugh Wilſon* | *vs* | *Alexander Fulton,* |
| *James Hindman* | *vs* | *Ephraim Quinlev* |
| *Joſeph Parkeſon* | *vs* | *James Chambers* |
| *John Hays* | *vs* | *Samuel Evans* |
| *Regiſter of Waſhington county* | *vs* | *J. Mun, D. Townſend & H. Sawin* |
| *John Tillyer for the the uſe of Joahem W. Choff* | *vs* | *John Fewit* |
| *Henry Wilſon and Danl. Swearingen* | *vs* | *Samuel Beelor & John White* |
| *Hugh Workman* | *vs* | *Nathaniel Huſton* |
| *George R. Clark for the uſe of William Croghan* | *vs* | *John M'Intire* |
| *John M'Dowell* | *vs* | *Samuel Mays* |
| *Aaron Vancamp Ex* | *vs* | *Ann Roſs* |
| *Benjamin Roſs* | *vs* | *A. Vancamp ex. Andrew Johnſon Joſeph Brain,* |
| *Robert Edgar* | *vs* | *Edward Johnſon Th. Timmons & Margt Timmons* |
| *Daniel Hamilton who ſues as well for ſelf as commonwealth* | *vs* | *Sam. Thompſon* |
| *Jacob Wickerham* | *vs* | *Alex. Fulton* |
| *Thomas Bracken* | *vs* | *David M'Rory* |
| *Richard Yeates* | *vs* | *Wm. Faulkner* |
| *James Chambers* | *vs* | *William Huſton* |
| *Reaſin Beall* | *vs* | *Ex. of T. Dod* |
| *Joſeph. M'Cleery* | *vs* | *Dan. Hamilton* |
| *William Faulkner* | *vs* | *Peter Brandon* |
| *John Dye* | *vs* | *William Jones* |
| *James Buchanan* | *vs* | *Richard Yeates Timy. Turnout with notice to* |
| *Peter Peaceable leſſee of Robert Hamilton* | *vs* | *William Johnſon Jas. Hindma & A. Greenlee tenants in poſſeſſion* |
| *John Weeks aſſgn. of J. Morriſon for the uſe of Joſeph Eaken* | *vs* | *William Huſton* |
| *William Davis for the uſe of James Evans* | *vs* | *David Cammil* |
| *Allen Gilleſpie* | *vs* | *Robert Hill John Den with* |
| *John Fan leſſee of Benjamin Loxley* | *vs* | *notice to And. Waites tenant* |
| *Hugh Wilſon* | *vs* | *Robert Bines* |
| *James Hamilton* | *vs* | *Jas. Hemphill* |
| *Lucy Wright* | *vs* | *Charles Call* |
| *James Hemphill* | *vs* | *John Gillis* |
| *Andrew Crookſhank & Jane his wife, late Jane Miller admiſtr. of Samuel Miller, deceaſed* | *vs* | *Peter Caſner* |
| *Andrew Boggs* | *vs* | *Allen Gilleſpie & Js. Gilleſpie* |
| *Kenneth M'Lelland* | *vs* | *Robt. M'Clane* |
| *Elliot & Williams merchants in company* | *vs* | *Nathan Ellis* |
| *Daniel Dreſhell* | *vs* | *Samſon Nichol* |
| *Alexander Fulton for the uſe of John Clark* | *vs* | *E Swearingen* |
| *David Acheſon ſurvig. partner of J. Acheſon* | *vs* | *Thos Hamilton & Co. merchants* |
| *Robert Benham* | *vs* | *Jeſſe Townſend* |


ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are deſired to call and pay off their reſpective balances before the 20th day of March next. All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. He continues as uſual to keep at his ſtore, a general aſſorment of Merchandize, which he ſells on reaſonable terms.

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THE ſubſcriber moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received from Philadelphia, a machine which enables him to manufacture HAIR POWDER equal to any imported. Merchants may be ſupplied upon reaſonable terms, and a ſhort credit will be given if required.

JOHN ARTHIRS.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 21, 1794.

N. B. He will always keep a quantity of Powder and Pomatum ready made.

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FOR SALE.

A Valuable plantation and tract of 325 acres of land, ſituate on the waters of Pigeon creek, about four miles from Pigeon creek meeting houſe, four miles and an half from Sheſbazer Bently's mill at the mouth of Mingo creek, and not more than two miles and a half from four other mills. There is on ſaid plantation two good orchards, one fifteen years old, of 96 bearing trees, and the other three years old this ſpring, of 110 growing trees—alſo, two nurſeries of young trees, containing 50000, about forty acrees of cleared land, eight of which is good meadow, and thirty more may be made of good natural bottom land. A clear and indiſputable title will be given. Any perſon may know the terms, which will be reaſonable, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOSEPH COX.

February 19, 1794.

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WHEREAS a certain Edward Atmer, of Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, having ran away about the 23d of October laſt, in conſequence of his being conſiderably indebted to me, at that time, I immediately took out a writ of attachment in order to ſecure his real and perſonal property, that the ſame may be juſtly applied for the advantage of his creditors.

As it may be probable he has taken his account book along with him and may prove his accounts before a magiſtrate, in order to recover the ſame for his own uſe. I therefore publicly forwarn all perſons not to pay any money or other demand on ſaid Atmer's account (except paid into my hands or order) otherwiſe they will be ſued for the ſame immediately; it has been obſerved there are ſundry articles which cannot be obtained, (ſuppoſed to be lent) the property of the ſaid Atmer, it is therefore hoped, whoever is poſſeſſed of the ſame will be generous enough to return ſuch parts to me; thoſe who have juſt claims againſt Edward Atmer, are requeſted to have their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement.

*THOMAS GREENOUGH.*

Pittſburgh, Feb. 26, 1794.

N. B. A large Still containing 135 gallons, with veſſels, to be ſold.

As the partnerſhip of Andrew Watſon & Co. is about being diſſolved, thoſe who are indebted to them are deſired to make payment to ANDREW WATSON, or to W. H. BEAUMONT, who have charge of the books of the company, and will take payment in caſh or approved of country produce, before the 15th of April next.

N. B. Andrew Watſon and Co. have ſtill a neat aſſortment of Goods on hand, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

Pittſburgh, February 27, 1794.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Frederick Wiſe*, deceaſed, are for the laſt time deſired to make immediate payment, or their notes and accounts will be put into the proper hands for recovery, without delay, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to produce them properly atteſted, before the firſt day of April next.

CATHARINE WISE, Adminx.
ISAAC JENKINSON, Admr.

Frederick Town, March 1, 1794.

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Allegeny, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a yellow ſpotted STEER, two years old this ſpring, both ears cropt. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

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A letter was yeſterday received by a member of Congreſs, from a revenue officer of the port of Norfolk, mentioning, that when the ſquadron left France, Toulon had twice offered to capitulate, that the French had overrun Catalonia, and that the Republic was moſt proſperouſly ſituated;—that the ſquadron fell in with the Engliſh Eaſt-India fleet from Pondichery, and had captured one of the moſt valuable of the veſſels, loaded with the plunder of that ſettlement, taken from the French; and that a ſucceſſor to Citizen Genet is on board the ſquadron.

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## A TALE for the AFFLUENT.

THE wint'ry blaſt how keen its power,
How faſt the flaky ſnows deſcend;
While wand'ring at the midnight hour
The child of hunger ſeeks a friend.

In vain he ſeeks, the cutting wind
Deep piercing on his vital powers;
Bootleſs he ſtrives his path to find,
Amid the growing whiting ſhowers.

Loſt and bewilder'd in the maze,
Nor track, nor houſe, nor tree he ſees;
While all around him dreadful plays
The tempeſt gather'd from the breeze

In vain his helpmate ſits and weeps,
In vain his children raiſe their cries;
Final on earth's cold bed he ſleeps,
His powers are loſt! he falls! he dies!

Ye affluent, whom the kindeſt fates,
Have given the boon, the ſtorm to brave;
Throw wide your hoſpitable gates,
Intent to cheer, and proud to ſave.

And ſtill as hungry crowds ſhall preſs,
Pile high the fire, and load the board;
Your ample ſtores ſhall grow no leſs,
" Who aids the poor, but lends the Lord."

And well diſpos'd of is the loan,
And great the premium that is given
Plenty on earth your days ſhall crown,
And all the harveſt of the heaven.

## BON MOT.

WHILE a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States from South Carolina, who was *panegyrizing* the Britiſh government, when diſcuſſing Mr. Madiſon's propoſitions, was making his ſecond zealous effort in the noble cauſe, a number of Britiſh agents crowded forward with mouths open, to catch the enchanting ſounds.—In this group a *Democrat* found himſelf, and while the member was enumerating the various articles of importation from the Elyſian iſle of Great Britain, the American democrat remarked, that there was one article of large importation, and which was likely to encreaſe, which the member had forgot to mention—Ah, demanded ſeveral of thoſe gentry with much ſolicitude and emotion, what is that? PUPPIES, replied he.

## ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN delirious man went to meeting on Sunday, and peaceably ſeated himſelf in the gallery—In ſermon time, looking round the meeting houſe, obſerving ſome of the congregation ſleeping, and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth one by one, taking aim, let them drive, ſlap into the faces of the ſleeping chriſtians--This was repeated ſeveral times, to the no ſmall diverſion of the audience--but the Parſon obſerving the movement above—" deſired the people to take care of that CRAZY PARSON"—who pertly replied, You mind your preaching, I'll keep the Dogs awake."

## NATURAL HISTORY.

ON the mountain of Stella, in Portugal, is a lake in which the wrecks of ſhips have been found, notwithſtanding this mountain is more than 12 leagues diſtant from any ſea. Sabinus, in his commentaries on Ovid's Metamorphoſes, ſays, that from the monuments of hiſtory it appears, that in the year 1460, a whole ſhip, with its anchors, was found in a mine on the Alps.

## List of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, February 1ſt, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, ſoldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Alliſon, weſtern army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north weſtern territory; David Alliſon, Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, ſouth weſtern territory; Walter Beall, Bairds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Waſhington; Elijah Backus, Marietta, Muſkingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Waſhington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joſeph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, ſchoolmaſter; William Caſidy, Redſtone; James Cook, Waſhington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertſon, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonſburgh; Monſ. Deprent, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aenderſon; Joſeph Dorſey, near Redſtone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David Engliſh, Waſhington county.

F.

Enſign James Finly, Conrad Freiſe, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Iſaac Guion, weſtern army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Poſt Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory Revd. Matthew Henderſo, Chartiers; Hugh Hanna, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderſon, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Waſhington; Nicholas Harris, ſoldier, Fort Waſhington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Lorgan or Joſeph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kanley, Charles M'Kee, Redſtone; George M'Keagg, care of Arch. Warſon, Pittſburgh; George M'Cauſland, Waſhington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Waſhington county; Thomas Moore, Waſhington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Marthel, Robert K. Moore, Pittſburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittſburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilſon, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Middy creek; Robt. Moore, Waſhington county; John Mullen, ſoldier, weſtern army; Sam. M'Mullen, care of James M'Birney, Waſhington; Citizen Mazelle, Gallipolis; John Morriſon, Robert M'Cready, Waſhington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittſburgh; William M'Combs, Waſhington; Jas. M'Cutchin, Waſhington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterſon, Waſhington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Waſhington county.

R.

John Robinſon, Redſtone; William Robſon, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarſon, Forks of Yough; Oliver Roberts, ſifer, Fort Waſhington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; James Reed, Waſhington; Andrew Rutherford, Redſtone; Robert Ruſſel, Waſhington county; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; John Rodenback, ſoldier; Iſabella Ruſſel.

S.

Joſeph Stevens, Whelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Saugrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Waſhington; Hon. George Turner, weſtern territory; Thomas Thompſon, Chartiers; William Tod, Waſhington; William Techlin, Redſtone; Eliſha Thatcher, ſoldier.

V.

James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.


## William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street,

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

## JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

*TO BE SOLD,*

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

*Dec.* 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of patented land on Montours run, in Moon township containing 400 acres. No improvement worth mentioning, except eight acres of good meadow, which is well cleared and fenced. Time will be given for part of the payment, and good whiſkey taken, if convenient to the purchaſer, for the whole. For terms enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Eſq. adjoining the premiſes.

January 20, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the partnerſhip of *Alexander & Creigh*, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, or to Mrs. ISABELLA ALEXANDER, at Pittſburgh—All thoſe that neglect this notice may expect that bonds, notes, and book accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers to bring ſuits according to law.

SAMUEL CREIGH,
ſurviving partner.

The ſaid Creigh has received at his Stores at Pittſburgh and Fort Waſhington, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE and GROCERIES, which he is now ſelling on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has taken up three ſtray cattle, viz. one red Cow, about ſix years old, marked in the off ear with a ſwallow fork, and in the near ear a crop and an under bit, one brown heifer, between three and four years old, with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the near ear, and an under ſlope in the off ear; one ditto of the ſame age, with a large white ſpot on her rump, a white tail and belly, marked in the off ear with a crop and an under bit, and in the near ear with a ſlit and under bit. Said cattle came to the ſubſcriber's on the 23d of Dec. 1793. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN CARPER, on the weſt of Ohio, near the mouth of Buffaloe.

## Iron and Caſtings

FOR ſale at the ſtore of *FRANCIS BRYAN & Co.* at the mouth of Jacob's creek, two miles from the Iron Works, who have juſt received a few tons of Caſtings, well aſſorted, and a quantity of Bar Iron; for the Caſtings will be received caſh, linen, ſugar, tallow, lincy, bacon, &c.—They mean to keep up a conſtant ſupply of Iron and Caſtings, by the ton or ſmaller quantity.


WHEREAS divers perſons have committed treſpaſſes on the eſtate of Captain Thomas Hutchins, deceaſed, in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, this is to give notice, that informers of any one who may be detected in cutting down or carrying off any timber, cord wood, &c. from ſaid eſtate, will be proſecuted according to law.

N. BEDFORD, agent for ſaid eſtate.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1794.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write Engliſh, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs.

## A TALE for the AFFLUENT.

THE wint'ry blaſt how keen its power,
How faſt the flaky ſnows deſcend;
While wand'ring at the midnight hour
The child of hunger ſeeks a friend.

In vain he ſeeks, the cutting wind
Deep piercing on his vital powers;
Bootleſs he ſtrives his path to find,
Amid the growing whiting ſhowers.

Loſt and bewilder'd in the maze,
Nor track, nor houſe, nor tree he ſees;
While all around him dreadful plays
The tempeſt gather'd from the breeze

In vain his helpmate ſits and weeps,
In vain his children raiſe their cries;
Final on earth's cold bed he ſleeps,
His powers are loſt! he falls! he dies!

Ye affluent, whom the kindeſt fates,
Have given the boon, the ſtorm to brave;
Throw wide your hoſpitable gates,
Intent to cheer, and proud to ſave.

And ſtill as hungry crowds ſhall preſs,
Pile high the fire, and load the board;
Your ample ſtores ſhall grow no leſs,
" Who aids the poor, but lends the Lord."

And well diſpos'd of is the loan,
And great the premium that is given
Plenty on earth your days ſhall crown,
And all the harveſt of the heaven.

## BON MOT.

WHILE a member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States from South Carolina, who was *panegyrizing* the Britiſh government, when diſcuſſing Mr. Madiſon's propoſitions, was making his ſecond zealous effort in the noble cauſe, a number of Britiſh agents crowded forward with mouths open, to catch the enchanting ſounds.—In this group a *Democrat* found himſelf, and while the member was enumerating the various articles of importation from the Elyſian iſle of Great Britain, the American democrat remarked, that there was one article of large importation, and which was likely to encreaſe, which the member had forgot to mention—Ah, demanded ſeveral of thoſe gentry with much ſolicitude and emotion, what is that? PUPPIES, replied he.

## ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN delirious man went to meeting on Sunday, and peaceably ſeated himſelf in the gallery—In ſermon time, looking round the meeting houſe, obſerving ſome of the congregation ſleeping, and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth one by one, taking aim, let them drive, flap into the faces of the ſleeping chriſtians—This was repeated ſeveral times, to the no ſmall diverſion of the audience—but the Parſon obſerving the movement above—" deſired the people to take care of that CRAZY PARSON"—who pertly replied, You mind your preaching, I'll keep the Dogs awake."

## NATURAL HISTORY.

ON the mountain of Stella, in Portugal, is a lake in which the wrecks of ſhips have been found, notwithſtanding this mountain is more than 12 leagues diſtant from any ſea. Sabinus, in his commentaries on Ovid's Metamorphoſes, ſays, that from the monuments of hiſtory it appears, that in the year 1460, a whole ſhip, with its anchors, was found in a mine on the Alps.

## List of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, February 1ſt, 1794.

A.

DAVID Abraham, ſoldier, in captain Hanna's company; Dr. Richard Alliſon, weſtern army; Chas. Avery, Cincinnati, north weſtern territory; David Alliſon, Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory; Michael Ahagen.

B.

His excellency William Blount, governor, ſouth weſtern territory; Walter Beall, Bairds town, Kentucky; Benjamin Bentley, merchant miller; Solomon Brewer, Fort Waſhington; Elijah Backus, Marietta, Muſkingum; Abraham Brelaw, Fort Waſhington.

C.

John Collins, Garret Covode, Elias Culbert, Joſeph Chapman, Marietta; Eleazer Curtis, Marietta; Richard Carney, ſchoolmaſter; William Caſidy, Redſtone; James Cook, Waſhington county; Robert Carithers, Buffaloe; Eleanor Culbertſon, Yough.

D.

Parvin Dunn, Kentucky; James Dobbin, Canonſburgh; Monſ. Deprent, Michael Day, Lt. Geo. Dunn, Fort Hamilton; David Dobbin, care of revd. M. Aenderſon; Joſeph Dorſey, near Redſtone; Thomas Davis, Kentucky.

E.

John Elder, Conemaugh; George Everly, captain David Engliſh, Waſhington county.

F.

Enſign James Finly, Conrad Freiſe, butcher.

G.

George Gordon, Kentucky; capt. Iſaac Guion, weſtern army.

H.

Major Hamtramck, Poſt Vincennes; Robert Hays, Allegheny county; John Hara, Ann Hill or Thomas Hill, Allegheny county; Joſeph Hamilton, eſq. Knoxville, ſouth weſtern territory Revd. Matthew Henderſo, Chartiers; Hugh Hann, taylor, care of rev. M. Henderſon, Chartiers; Abijah Hunt & Co. Fort Waſhington; Nicholas Harris, ſoldier, Fort Waſhington.

J.

Thomas Jordon.

K.

Dr. John Knight, Fort Pitt.

L.

Luther Ludden, Fort Franklin; Mr. Loigan or Joſeph Fleming, on the Monongahela; Thomas Low.

M.

Daniel M'Kenley, Charles M'Kee, Redſtone; George M'Keigg, care of Arch. Wilſon, Pittſburgh; George M'Cauſland, Waſhington county; James M'Gibbony, Robert M'Clean, Waſhington county; Thomas Moore, Waſhington county; Thomas M'Kee, William Murthel, Robert K. Moore, Pittſburgh; Patrick M'Cay, George M'Combs, Allegheny county; John M'Quee, Pittſburgh; Neil M'Laughlin, care of Samuel Wilſon, Millers run; William M'Creery, William Moore, Middy creek; Robt. Moore, Waſhington county; Johan Mullen, ſoldier, weſtern army; Sam. M'Mallen, care of James M'Birney, Waſhington; Citizen Morelle, Gallipolis; John Morriſon, Robert M'Cready, Waſhington county; Alex. M'Coy, near Pittſburgh; William M'Comb, Waſhington; Jas. M'Cutchin, Waſhington county.

N.

Thomas Noble.

O.

Connel O'Boyle, Pittſburgh; Phelim O'Boyle.

P.

Hon. Rufus Putnam, Marietta; Thomas Patterſon, Waſhington county; Michael Power, near Pigeon creek, Waſhington county.

R.

John Robinſon, Redſtone; William Robſon, Allegheny county; Elizabeth Richarſon, Foulks of Yough; Oliver Roberts ſifer, Fort Waſhington; William Reed, Marietto; David Reley, Forks of Yough; John Reed, Kentucky; John Roſs, Pittſburgh; James Reed, Waſhington; Andrew Rutherford, Redſtone; Robert Ruſſel, Waſhington county; Andrew Robinſon, Waſhington county; John Rodenback, ſoldier; Iſabella Ruſſel.

S.

Joſeph Stevens, Wheelen; John Samſon, Racoon; William Severy, Waſhington; Thomas Sampſon, Chartiers; Kingan and St. Clair, Fort Cumberland; Richard Speer, Ohio; James Smith, Pittſburgh; John Shariff, Allegheny county; Anthony Sangrin, George Simpſon, Marietta; Mr. Soulard, Alex. Smith, Waſhington.

T.

Robert Tait, Fort Waſhington; Hon. George Turner, weſtern territory; Thomas Thompſon, Chartiers; William Tod, Waſhington; William Techlin, Redſtone; Eliſha Thatcher, ſoldier.

V.

James Veech, Redſtone; Captain Solomon Van Renſelaer, light dragoons.

W.

Robert Watſon, near Pittſburgh; William Wilſon, care of James Semple, near Fort Pitt; Captain Nathaniel Wilſon, Pittſburgh; James Wells, Pittſburgh; Samuel Wachope, Lexington, Kentucky; James and Hance Wilſon, Buffaloe; Lieut. Whiſtler, Reece Wolf, Morgan town; James Walker, Samuel Wilſon. ſen. Reardon's run.


## William Semple,

At the Stone Houſe in Second Street,

IS juſt beginning to open a large and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—Alſo, GROCERIES, with Wines, Brandy, and Spirits; Ironmongery, Cutlery, Hardware, Tin & Copper, Crockery-ware, Mens, Womens, and Childrens Shoes, Mens Bootees, Country made and Imported Mens and Womens Hats, Medicine and Drugs, Bibles, and a large aſſortment of Books & Stationary, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1794.

## JAMES ELLIOT,

IN New-Orleans, oppoſite to the Orange Grove, takes this method to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is doing buſineſs on *COMMISSION*, and ſhall be thankful to thoſe who will favor him with their cuſtom either to purchaſe or ſell for them, and from his knowledge of the French and Spaniſh languages, he hopes to give ſatisfaction to all who may employ him, and in ſome meaſure relieve his countrymen from impoſitions laid on them by ſharping brokers. He keeps a boarding houſe for gentlemen, and will render all thoſe who board at his houſe every aſſiſtance in their buſineſs that he can.

*TO BE SOLD,*

BY *Private Sale, two Town Lots, adjoining, with the improvements of a Horſe-mill tripple geered, all new and in good order. alſo a Dwelling houſe, all ſituate and laying in Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Captain Curtis, in ſaid town, or to John St. Clair, carpenter, in Pittſburgh, who will give immediate poſſeſſion.*

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